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1918
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No. 17,205

號十月七年八十零百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH HAS WRITTEN THE SHARES OF
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COMPANY, LTD.,
and
"THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL Funds at 31st December, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £4,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £1,547,560
Sinking Fund Account £123,330
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458
Life and Annuity 2,141,533
Branches £2,141,533
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£2,381,458

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m., every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m., every quarter of
an hour.

7.36 a.m. SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

HOLIDAYS
Extra Cars at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptometer order
representing Bank Notes.

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the late **SIEN KING**,
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
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Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



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WATSON'S PYERIS.

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An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits '60 " " "

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MANAGER

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A first-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Situated for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and cleanliness.

A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 5.50 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply—

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(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
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Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." **MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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YEE SANG FAT CO.

Fine Gauze Underwear

Price \$1.25 each and up

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IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS BY
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UNASSESSABLE INFLUENCE
OF THEIR MAJESTIES
ON MILLIONS.

London, July 8.
In the House of Commons, the
Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George)
moved that an Address be presented
to their Majesties the King and
Queen congratulating them on their
Silver Wedding, paying a warm
tribute to their Majesties for their
unfailing devotion to duty and ex-
pressing the loyal affection with
which the British people throughout
the world welcomed the anniversary
of so felicitous a union and their
earnest prayer for the continuance
of their Majesties' health and hap-
piness for many years. (Cheers.)
Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute
to the beauty, simplicity and purity
of their Majesties' home life, their
invariable kindness, sympathy and
unwavering devotion to duty by
which they exercised an unassessable
influence on hundreds of millions in
the Empire, who instinctively looked
to the Throne for a pattern. (Cheers.)
He also paid tribute to the
King's undaunted courage and con-
stant thought for the soldiers and
sailors, and their Majesties' soli-
tude for the wounded and bereaved.
The British people would never for-
get these things. (Cheers.) Their
Majesties had encouraged and in-
spired the war workers. When
things were tottering and falling in
other lands the British Throne was
more firmly established than ever
on the only foundation, namely, the
lasting affection and goodwill of the
people. No Sovereign ever won a
more assured position in the hearts
of their subjects. This was a
matter of Imperial moment. The
stability of the Throne was essential
to the strength of the Empire, for
it was not only the symbol but the
bond of unity.
Mr. Asquith also paid a tribute
to the unwavering tact with which
the King strove for peace in July,
1914.
The resolution was passed un-
animously with cheers.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY.

MORE POWERFUL THAN
SUPPOSED.

FORCE OF 15,000 AT VLADI-
VOSTOK.

London, July 8.
Reuter learns, according to trust-
worthy Japanese sources in Russia,
that the Czecho-Slovak Army is
much stronger than was at first
supposed, and is now providing the
rallying point for the majority of
the non-Bolshevik elements.
The Czecho-Slovak force at Vladi-
vostok numbers 15,000, besides rein-
forcements despatched to Irkutsk.

AN IRISH RENEGADE.

COURT-MARTIAL OF A LANCE-
CORPORAL.

London, July 8.
Lance-Corporal Dowling, men-
tioned in a cable on June 19th, has been
court-martialled at London.
The charges were that, while a
prisoner of war in a German camp
at Limburg, he joined an Irish
brigade, raised by the Germans and
endeavoured to induce others to join
and also attempted to aid the enemy
by landing in Ireland.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN
OPERATIONS.

London, July 8.
A wireless Austrian official report
states:
The Italians are attacking with
their strong wing on the middle
and lower Vojussa in Albania.
We withdrew from our advanced
posts in the valley to our main
positions.
[An earlier Italian official report
said:—The Italians and the French, be-
tween the coast and Tomorica Valley, in
Albania, began an operation on the 6th
inst. which is developing satisfactorily.
The prisoners already exceed 1,000.]

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIRING.

London, July 8.
A French communiqué reports
artillery firing between the Villers-
Cotterets forest and the Muna.

MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

PROHIBITED BY ORDER OF
GENERAL COMMANDING.

London, July 10.
General Shaw has prohibited meet-
ings and processions in the whole of
Ireland.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

POSITIONS FURTHER EXTENDED.

London, July 8.
An Italian official message says:
By small actions we gained ground
northward of Grappa and extended our
advanced occupation in the region of
Col Caprio.

THE PIAVE DELTA BATTLE.

HOW THE AUSTRIANS WERE
EXPULSED.

London, July 8.
Correspondents at Italian Head-
quarters, in describing the fighting
which preceded the expulsion of the
Austrians from the Piave delta, state
that the Austrians were unable to
entrench in the water-logged soil which
filled 30 square miles of marshland.
Machine-gun posts were approachable
only from along the tops of dykes
and the Austrians converted scattered
houses into fortresses.
The troops left to defend the delta
were mostly Muselman Bosnians who
resisted most desperately.
Four columns of Bersaglieri and sailors
were assigned to the task of breaking
up the enemy defences and they fought
continually up to their waists in water,
and both sides often lost their weapons
in bogs and fought with hands and
teeth.
Astounding feats were performed by
the Arditi in the closing phases of the
battle. Armed with long poles, they
cleared obstacles landed in the rear of
the machine-gunners and drove their
daggers into the enemy's backs.
A company of Bersaglieri rushed and
captured a battery of four-inch guns.
Another company, preceded by flame-
throwers, stormed a factory in the face
of 40 machine-guns and took all the
officers prisoner.
Altogether 1,300 machine-guns were
captured in the delta and hundreds
more were buried in the swamps or
ruins of demolished buildings.

(Continued on Page 8.)

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe
attack of cramp, colic, or diar-
rhea without a bottle of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy
in the house? Don't take such risks.
A dose or two will cure you before a
doctor could possibly be called, and it
never fails even in the most severe and
dangerous cases. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

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Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from G. K. HAYTON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 11th July, 1918, at 11 a.m., on the premises of (The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.) Great George St., East Point.

The whole of the

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
therein contained.

Consisting of:—
Fumed Teakwood Sideboard and Dining Wagon (new design), Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Crockery and Glassware, Pictures and Engravings, Carpets and Rugs, Chesterfield Sofa and Armchairs, 2 Massive Carved Cherrywood Cabinets, Blackwood Stand, and Stools, Lacquer Cabinet, large Lampwood Wardrobe and Chests-of-Drawers, Teakwood Bureau, Dressing Tables, and Washstands, Double Bed (white enamel), 2 Ice Chests, Bookcase, Desk and Copying Press, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.,

Also,
PIANO by Collard & Collard in good condition, Victor Gramophone Records and Record Cabinet,
And
AN ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
On view from Wednesday, the 10th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1918. 562

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from R. J. STEVENSON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 12th July, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at "Tourelle," North Point, (near Government Quarry).

The whole of the

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
contained therein.

Consisting of:—
Massive Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Curio Cabinet, Crockery and Glassware, Electro-plated and Silver Dishes, Vases, etc., Carpets and Curtains, etc., etc., 3 Single Beds, 2 Double Beds, Wardrobes (bevelled mirror), Chest-of-Drawers, a quantity of Rattan Furniture, Ice Chests, etc., etc., etc.

Also,
PIANO by Grover & Grover, London, and a GRAMAPHONE and RECORDS.
On view from Thursday, the 11th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 2, 1918. 567

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 17th July, 1918, at 5.15 p.m., at AN KING'S SHIPWAY.

A Ten Cruiser Yacht "ERIN"
Length 26' 9"
Beam 6' 9"
Draft 4' 3"
Complete with Dinghy, Charts, Compass, Anchors and Chain, Coda flag, etc.

Further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.

On view from Tuesday, 16th inst.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 581

AUCTION.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal as a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

| No. of Lot | Locality | Area in Acres | Area in Sq. Yds. | Area in Sq. Ft. | Area in Sq. M. | Area in Sq. R. | Area in Sq. L. | Area in Sq. P. | Area in Sq. T. | Area in Sq. C. | Area in Sq. M. | Area in Sq. R. | Area in Sq. L. | Area in Sq. P. | Area in Sq. T. | Area in Sq. C. |
|------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Conduit Road | 1.0 | 4840 | 484000 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

STEAMER—Chinese Flag—Steel built, Engines and Boiler in good condition—Capable of carrying 950 passengers and 400 tons cargo. Speed eleven knots. Price \$300,000 H.K. currency, prompt delivery.

Fuller particulars on application

Address WING HING,
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, June 22, 1918. 544

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
At their Sales Rooms, No. 3,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
The Cutter Rigged Yacht
"BEATRICE"
(Gael Class)
Complete with Chest of Spars, Sails, Awning and Moorings, etc.
And fitted with Auxiliary 2 H.P. Motor (practically new)
giving a speed of 5 miles an hour under power alone.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1918. 570

TO LET.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.

Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shumee, British Concession.

For rent and further particulars apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
8A, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, July 4, 1918. 582

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE,
No. 69, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 483

TO LET.

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four-roomed HOUSE in Kowloon.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"APERTHOLWYN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August next.

Apply to—
BUMPERETS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH"
HOUSES on Shumee, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
20 cents each
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at—
The China Mail Ltd.
5, Wyndham Street.

PHILIPPINES TO BE SELF-SUSTAINING.

FOOD IMPORTS FROM U.S. TO BE CUT DOWN.

The meeting of the Manila Women's Club at the Columbia Club House brought out one of the most representative groups of Manila men and women interested in civic betterment that has ever gathered in Manila, says a Manila contemporary. The hall was filled with enthusiasts of the American, Filipino and European colonies, the object of the meeting being to consider the best means to increase the local food supply so as to make the burden of feeding the Islands less pressing upon America.

This movement started with Manila ladies some two years ago or more and has constantly gained impetus until now its influence extends throughout the archipelago and enlists the interest of leading men and women in all important communities.

Mr. M. Switzer, of the Pacific Commercial Company, spoke of food imports, what they are now, what they were formerly and what they might be, reduced to under a unit effort toward that end. He thought that the Islands might well stop importing canned foods from the United States, but that there was nothing to be gained by abstaining from using Australian canned products until Allied ships were available to take them to the countries at war. Mr. Switzer's firm is one of the largest importers of canned goods from the United States in the Islands and his patriotic stand, against his own business interests, was the subject of general favorable comment. It was this spirit that marked the entire meeting.

Colonel Bellinger, Department Quartermaster, U.S.A., related how his department had cancelled all orders for supplies from the United States and was getting along very well with what the Philippine Islands, Japan and Australia could furnish. Even the army transports are supplying their food bunkers from these sources—picking up vegetables and fowls both here and in Japan and getting flour, meats, and canned goods from Australia. The forces in Honolulu are supplied in the same manner, from Manila as the base. In addition to the many supplies are being furnished to the army in the United States, to which the local Quartermaster Department had promised for the present year, 24,000,000 pounds of flour and sugar and 1,500,000 pounds of rice. In the five months closing with May, this promise had been fulfilled and in the seven months remaining it will be more than doubled. In addition, 500 tons of canned goods have been sent. All this was bought from local importers on the "pay-to-order" basis of their last year's imports, so as not to affect the price and cause an abnormal rise.

Colonel Bellinger thinks the Manila supply of food ample, provided waste is eliminated.

Dr. Taverner spoke of the work of American women in the archipelago in the years since America's occupation of what an uplifting influence it had been and how splendidly the young Filipines, his own people, had responded to it all. He urged both intensive production of food-stuffs and better table provisions as a means of eliminating much of the sickness to which Filipinos now fall victims.

Governor General Harrison commended the work of the Women's Club and endorsed the dictum of the club that the well-to-do and wealthy of the Philippines should adopt a policy of simple living. The Governor asserted that there was no reason why the archipelago should not produce enough and more than enough to feed its population, if enough goodwill were brought upon the problem of production.

The Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources under Secretary Aparicio is co-operating with the women in their efforts to put the Islands on a self-sustaining basis for food, as is also the Department of Public Instruction under Vice-Governor Yeater.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 5,000,000

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LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Paris Bank.
The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account. Fixed Deposits and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 280

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to 29th May, 1918 \$27,841.50

Since received:—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Mr. E. M. Joseph | 50.00 |
| Mr. F. G. Becke, Sub. May/June | 40.00 |
| M.S.S., Sub. June/July | 10.00 |
| "Lucky Numbers" per Messrs. Komer & Komor | 3.00 |
| Mr. H. B. L. Dowdigan | 40.00 |
| Sweepstake, per Hon. "Tong" | 40.00 |
| Police Recreation Club | 10.00 |
| "The Winning Number" | 5.00 |
| "Kingclerk's Kitty" | 5.00 |
| Pastor A. J. | 5.00 |
| "Sympathy" | 20.00 |
| Collected by Mrs. F. Arthur, List No. 12 | 35.00 |
| The Oil Kings | 25.00 |
| W.H. | 115.00 |
| C.E. R.S. J.N.L. at \$20.00 | 60.00 |
| H.P.W. | 15.00 |
| C.C. G.A.P. F.C.J. F.C. E.P.C. A.G.G. W.A.D. W.E.C. P.D.S. at \$10.00 | 90.00 |
| G.E.T. | 5.00 |
| G.E.S. F.A.W. J.M.H. S.W. B.S.N. H.C.S. N.S.M. J. W.R. C.B.R. M.H. S.G.N. C.I.P.H. A.N. G.S.A. E.B.T. R.S. A.C.P. A.B.S. K. de C.L. P.T. G.H. F.C.H. A.F.F. at \$5.00 | 115.00 |
| J.H.R. R.K. F.A. P.H.I. W.S. J.H.L. Wallysh H. G.M.S. A.O.L. at \$10.00 | 27.00 |
| W.B. F.W.J. W.N. R.W.M. E.M.F. A.D.G. C.H.D. H.N. C.H.R. R.F.L. T.R.C. R.A.W. R.P.T. J.A.R. E.T.R. A.N.L. H.R.N. A.M. T.C.D. J.M. J.G. C.F.M. L.H.L. W.M.T. N.J.A. H.M. E.B.T. J.D. F.F.G. J.O.W. J.R. K.B.E. H.W.D. M.H. W.K.M. C.B.L. P.M.H. J.H.R. P.S.T. G.H. J.H.G. E.G.S. G.M.L. F.S. at \$2.00 | 48.00 |
| E.M. E.L.S. T.C.N. H.E.C. at \$1.00 | 4.00 |
| Expended to 29th May, 1918 | \$27,797.08 |
| Balance in hand | \$ 399.37 |
| W. A. DOWLEY, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Hongkong, 8th July, 1918. | |

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

From Armoury Staff, Secy. Hq. Lendish Irish Rifles, 11/5/18: "Thank you very much for the cigarettes coming from Hongkong, they reminded me of happy days spent in the Colony as I did a commission out there both in H.M.S. "Abition" and H.M.S. "Sandpiper." Was very sorry to hear about the big fire on the race course, Happy Valley. Pleasant memories."

From Sgt. G. B. Sturdy, 8th Platoon, B Company, 1/4 Duke of Wellington's B.F.F. 3/5/18: "Your parcel of Woodlines has been received in very good condition, and a great Godsend they were too as we had done some very hard fighting and were absolutely without."

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it, while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Phone \$1.25 and \$2.25

METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale
at reasonable Price.

Phone 2506
62, Des Vaux Road
Central.

Talk about putting new spirit into a man, it did into me, to think how we were thought about in our "Old Country," and the lack of my Platoon, and our heartiest thanks to you."

From J. Shawley, 25th Field Battery, Italian Exped. Forces:—"You are the most welcome friend we have, for it is impossible for us to buy the cigarettes at any price. If you go to the canteens only one packet is allowed to you, so I wish to convey to you our best wishes. I am sure you will not be forgotten."

From H. H. Burrow (No. 35275), Palestine, 5/4/18:—"Many thanks for parcel of smokes received today, which are very much appreciated. These kind gifts of cigarettes are always particularly welcome, especially as on this front it is often impossible to purchase them owing to our being on the move so much. Again best thanks on behalf of the undersigned and the others participating in the 'Smokes'."

From Lieut. A. G. Richmond, Camp Commandant, Headquarters, 2nd Canadian Division, 30/4/18:—"I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of 10,000 'Woodbine' cigarettes for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. On behalf of the men under my command, I beg that you will accept my assurances of the great appreciation with which this gift has been received. This case was forwarded here through the medium of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd."

HELD UP IN FINLAND.

SHANGHAI RESIDENTS' EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

192 DAYS FROM COPENHAGEN TO SHANGHAI.

Mr. W. E. Schroeder, Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. Ltd., at Shanghai, returned to Shanghai last week from home leave. The *W. E. S.* says Mr. Schroeder left Copenhagen on the 12th January of this year intending to make the journey to China via Siberia, but unfortunately was held up in Finland and instead of reaching here in something like 10 days, took no less than 192 days.

Mr. Schroeder was accompanied on his journey by his wife and 14-year-old daughter, and their journey was interrupted in the middle of Finland. Civil war was raging there at the time and they were compelled to live in a railway carriage for nearly a fortnight.

An attempt was made to reach Petrograd by the Ladoga railway, but this proved a failure. Eventually, however, after the Red Guards had been subdued in the north, Mr. Schroeder and family succeeded in getting back to Copenhagen, by way of Hapsanda, no less than 44 days after having started on their journey.

SHOCKING CONDITIONS IN FINLAND.

The conditions in Finland are described by Mr. Schroeder as being "absolutely shocking." He and his family were for days on the verge of starvation, as what little food they were able to obtain contained practically no nourishment. On returning to Copenhagen, Mr. Schroeder and his family were all in very poor condition and they took more than a fortnight to recuperate.

Permission had then to be obtained from Washington to proceed in China by way of America, and this having been obtained, Mr. Schroeder and family left Copenhagen on the 11th May by the Danish steamer *Holm Olan*. Six hours after leaving port they were ordered to stop by two German torpedo-boats. One of the torpedo-boats boarded the vessel, and after half an hour's delay, and much to everybody's astonishment—they were allowed to proceed.

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxative, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 80 N. Breckenridge Road, Shanghai.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

GRANDIER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR CARS

DEERY
HARTLEY
DAYTON
MOTOR CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

INTIMATIONS

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.
Two table spoonfuls to a gallon of water for washing floors, etc., is most useful for the destruction of fleas.
Per Pint Tin 50 cents.
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 388.

永安有限公司

環球貨品

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.
Address: DES VEAUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone Nos. 196 & 193

JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"
BLUEJACKET: "In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong."
Any reply?

JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ALKALIES

JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 75% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.
ENGLISH MORIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 85.5% Ammonium Chloride.
No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 83.5% Ammonium Chloride.
ENGLISH SODA ASH 85% dense. In gunny bags of barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA, 17% T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.
Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.
SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS
32, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

GRANDIER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR CARS

DEERY
HARTLEY
DAYTON
MOTOR CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways, and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 455.
Shipyard: Sham-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 816.

To-day's Advertisements

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on **FRIDAY, 26th July**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 588

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and a half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on **FRIDAY, 26th July**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 589

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,

the 13th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of "Le Basse Street."

Two "CATTLE" PORTABLE MOTORS, Guaranteed in good running order, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and SUNDRY GOODS.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 584

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

THURSDAY,

the 18th July, 1918, at 11 a.m., at Messrs. Ho Tong Co.'s Coal Yard, Yau-ma-tei, Kowloon.

A STEAM PINNACE
Length 35 feet
Beam 7 feet
Draft 4 feet 3 inches
Compound Reel condensing Engine.
Diameter of Cylinders 3 by 6. Stroke 4.
Recently overhauled and a Teakwood Cabin fitted.

Further particulars and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned. Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 587

**KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.**

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1918.

OPPRESSED RACES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The determination of the Allies to stand by the oppressed nationalities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been repeatedly declared. Both Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson in adumbrating the essential conditions of peace throughout the world have referred to the need of freedom for the autonomous development of the various peoples of Austria-Hungary, though both necessarily confined themselves to general principles, leaving open the question of their application till the time came for the Peace Conference. Now that the Dual Monarchy, by the recent Convention, has come under German domination more completely than ever before the lot of the subject races in Austria-Hungary is likely to be worse before deliverance comes. We have been hearing much lately regarding the way in which the Czech-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs are associating themselves with the efforts of the Entente nations. The Slavs are about the largest race in Europe, being estimated, according to the extent of the Slavonic language, at about 140,000,000. The Slavs in Austria-Hungary alone number some 27 millions. The Czechs are a Slavic people living in Bohemia (Czechy) and parts of Moravia, Silesia and Hungary. The Slovaks belong to the same stock, dwelling in N.W. Hungary and South Moravia. They are closely akin to the Czechs. The Jugo-Slav nation is composed of the Slovenes, Croatsians and the Serbians, and the perpetual subjection of this race to the Austro-Hungarian peoples, who are in a minority to the Czech-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs, is an injustice which must be remedied. Their emancipation is a necessary part of any peace settlement. There are more than ten small nations in Austria-Hungary that bless the Allies for their declaration of sympathy and support. The Bohemians, Poles, Slovaks, Croatsians, Serbians, Slovenes, Ruthenians, Italians, Rumanians and the other nations of Austria-Hungary are asking to be delivered from the domination of Teutonic autocracy. Czechs, Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs are enlisting in the French and Italian armies to fight for democracy, while in Russia and Siberia there are organized forces of these races waging war against the Bolsheviks who by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk not only confirmed them in the bondage from which they sought release, but strengthened the shackles. The Czech-Slovaks are evidently coming more generally to recognize the promises of the Allies to help the Czechs and Slovaks to take their place among the free and independent nations of Europe as solemn declarations which assure them sooner or later freedom from Teutonic domination. They view the Austro-Hungarian monarchy as the instrument of Germanic domination and the fundamental obstacle to the realization of their aspirations and their right to determine their

own form of government; and so we find them rising in increasing strength to resist, in France, in the Balkans, in Southern Russia and even in Siberia, the forces which are seeking to rivet upon the world, and upon themselves especially, the shackles of Prussianism. Russia, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro are at the moment independent Slavonic countries only in name. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," and the indications are that before this war comes to an end a blow for freedom will be struck by the oppressed Slavic races that will help to no inconsiderable extent in establishing what President Wilson has called "a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Manila Observatory this morning reported the typhoon to be E. of Balintang Channel moving W. N. W. or N. W.

During the past three days 23 cases of bubonic plague have been notified in the Colony, with 18 deaths. The cerebro-spinal fever cases during the three days were 10 in number with four deaths.

The China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd., announce that their new steamer the "S. Nanking" (14,000 tons) American registry will make a trip to Manila and back, leaving Hongkong on or about July 30th and leaving Manila on or about August 5th. Particulars will be found in an advertisement on page 3.

Mr. Lung Shih Yi is coming down to Hongkong from Shanghai on the "Empress of Japan," on which steamer he joins his son and daughter who are returning from America where they have been to school. During his brief stay in Shanghai Mr. Lung Shih Yi was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Association of Bankers.

On Monday afternoon a house on 107, Queen's Road, near the Ko Shing Theatre, came down like a pack of cards and, fortunately for the inmates, there were no casualties. Three of the tenants were buried in the debris, and thanks to the prompt assistance rendered by the St. John's Ambulance Corps, Police and Fire Brigade they were extricated alive and eventually sent to the Government Civil Hospital to have their injuries attended to.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton informs us that the Administrative Council of the Military Government, which held its inaugural meeting on July 5, has now a majority of its members present either in person or by delegates, and has sent a request to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Southern leader, to return to Canton at his earliest convenience. A similar message has been forwarded to ex-Premier Tang Shiao-yi.

Mail lately received in Shanghai brings the information that Lieut. Nicolas Tau, the second son of Mr. Nicolas Tau, proprietor of the shipbuilding firm of that name at Shanghai, has been assigned to duty on the personal staff of the general officer commanding the French aviation corps. This is a great compliment to Lieut. Tau, says the *Shanghai Gazette*, as seldom in military circles are officers of this grade given positions on the general staff. Lieut. Tau has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre, a decoration much valued by all French soldiers. Lieut. Tau is the only Chinese officer on the French General Staff.

News has reached Japan of the marriage of Lieut. W. Galloway, who for six years was with the firm of Messrs. Jardine Matheson, serving at Yokohama, Kobe, and finally at Shimomatsuki. "It was while in charge of the latter office that he volunteered for military service, and he was soon in the fighting in the Dardanelles and Egypt. Towards the end of 1916 he was severely wounded while in Egypt, and after being at home over a year has been passing as fit for service again. Recent letters stated that he was under orders to proceed to France. Mr. Galloway was formerly a member of the Voluntary Aid Detachment, and was working in Malta as a nurse for several months. It was when Lieut. Galloway was invalided to Malta from Gallipoli in January 1916 that he met the lady who is now his wife."

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS PROSECUTED.

The editor and publisher of the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* were charged, under the new Ordinance, before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with publishing certain indecent and immoral advertisements. The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo, solicitor, appeared for the defendants.

Before the case was opened, Mr. Lo said he would like to correct an impression created by a statement which he was alleged to have made at yesterday's hearing. According to the Press, he was made to say that several similar advertisements appeared in the English Press. As far as he could remember, he had made no reference of that nature.

Proceeding, Mr. Lo said that with regard to the case of *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, he was instructed to plead guilty, but he desired to point out some extenuating circumstances. It was a block advertisement containing some microscopic description of the efficaciousness of the remedy advertised and it was supplied by the advertiser himself. The words were hardly distinguishable, and the insertion of the advertisement was due to an oversight on the part of the publisher and was not intentional.

When notice was sent to the paper the advertisement was immediately suppressed. The "Secretary for Chinese Affairs" had called the editors together and had explained to them the new Ordinance which had been passed in connection with the publication of offensive advertisements, and had ordered them to suppress advertisements of an offensive and indecent character. Mr. Lo submitted that his clients immediately complied with the order. He also submitted that there was nothing indecent or offensive in the reference to the advertisement of *Kop Ma Tung pills*, and said that directly the summons was served on his clients they removed the advertisements. It was not an intentional infringement of the new Ordinance and on behalf of his clients he tendered an apology and regretted the omission.

Mr. Lo asked the Magistrate to merely impose a nominal fine, and also to withdraw the summons against the editor making only the publisher liable.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax stated that as a matter of fact, he was prepared to have one summons withdrawn. He was not anxious to have everyone fined; he only wanted the paper fined. The position was that after the passing of the Ordinance on May 30, all the Chinese editors, including the defendants, came through in detail, section by section and questions were invited, asked and answered, and time was allowed to cancel the contracts affected. They only asked for one week. This was granted. At the end of ten days, in fact on June 10, these advertisements were still appearing in the newspapers. The same people again appeared and said that they did not understand the matter clearly. They asked further questions on one or two points and this time, a detailed translation of the whole of the Ordinance was given to the representative of each paper. The only reason they could give for further leniency was that they wanted a little further time to cancel their contracts. They asked for a fortnight. He gave them ten days grace, though as a matter of fact, when the summons was served, it was more than the allotted ten days. The whole of their tendencies during the interviews with him was not altogether to help him in doing what he was asking them to do. But what they really wanted was to get round the law. They said that if the advertisements could not be inserted in the form they usually inserted them, whether they could do so in another form, and whether he could explain to them in what other form the advertisements could appear. He, Mr. Hallifax, told them that he was not there to help them to "dodge the law" and warned them that if they broke the law they would be summoned. He also pointed out to them the advertisements which were offensive. He could not say that he pointed out the particular advertisements, but he fully explained the Ordinance and there could have been no mistake about it. The whole position was that they seemed desirous of keeping the advertisements in some other form, as the Magistrate would see in another case, which would be brought forward shortly. He was not pressing for a heavy penalty, but only for a nominal one.

Mr. Lo said that Mr. Hallifax had substantiated what he had already contended. He would plead guilty.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant 410.

Mr. Hallifax said he hoped His Worship would assist, from the Bench, in making clear to the defendants that there was no known method of dodging the law and that it would be much safer for them to cut out the advertisements altogether.

His Worship repeated this advice and cautioned the defendant.

The editor and publisher of the *Tai Kwoi Yat Po* were next summoned on a similar charge.

Mr. Lo said this summons was in respect of two advertisements and he was instructed to plead guilty to one of them. The publisher accepted full responsibility and he hoped the summons against the editor would be withdrawn.

Mr. Hallifax said he had no objection. Mr. Lo said he had nothing more to add, except to ask for leniency. He did not think the advertisement was very offensive.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined the defendant \$10.

With regard to the second summons against the same defendant, Mr. Lo said he was going to plead not guilty and submitted that the translation of the advertisement, which was done in verse, was not quite correct.

Lo Kam Chak, translator to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, gave the evidence for the prosecution, mentioning that his translation was put into verse by Mr. A. E. Wood. Witness described the advertisement as openly indecent.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Lo at some length on the accuracy of the translation, but he maintained that his translation was fair and accurate.

Mr. Sin Tak Fan, who was called as a witness, said there was nothing at all offensive in the advertisement. It simply contrasted the remedy advertised with other remedies and claimed that it was the best in Hongkong.

Mr. Lo said if His Worship thought the picture in the advertisement came within the Ordinance he would not say anything further on that point; but his client submitted that the translation of the wording before the Court was incorrect in parts.

His Worship said: "I think this advertisement indecent. The words and the picture must be withdrawn at once. I fine you \$10."

In the case of the *Chun Ngai San Po*, the publisher who appeared pleaded guilty.

The defendant said he took out all the indecent advertisements which were pointed out to him, but the one for which he was charged, and that was left in by an oversight.

Mr. Hallifax said that the advertisement in question was a most indecent one and had been pointed out by him to defendant who promised to suppress it, but to his surprise when he bought a copy of the paper, he found it inserted with the exception of a few words which had been blocked out. He pressed for a heavy penalty.

Mr. Wood severely cautioned defendant and ordered him to take out the advertisements at once. He fined the defendant \$20.

HONGKONG AS VIEWED FROM BANGKOK.

A writer in the *Bangkok Daily Mail* says:

Before I arrived in Bangkok people in Hongkong used to tell me the most awful tales about this place. It was a veritable "graveyard" for Europeans, cholera and small-pox used to chase one another in and out all the time, and so on, ad infinitum. But I came here and missed all these things, so that the tales I find too dull altogether. Judging by Hongkong papers, the place must be much livelier. In turn they have cerebro-spinal fever, varicella by small-pox and plague, quite close by they have packs of wolves coming near enough to be shot by parties of Chinese constables and tigers. When I say tiger, I don't mean the stray individuals of that race so many of us have sought for and never barged here in Siam, but whole families of them, papa tigers, mamma tigers and whole litters of little tigers, such as were recently seen on the Fanling golf links. Some place, Hongkong.

However, I hope Hongkong will forgive me for smiling at it sometimes. It is a jolly good place to go to for a holiday trip from Bangkok except perhaps in August, when it is usually a bit warmer—or a lot more "muggy," than it is here. And it has Hayward Hays yachts still racing there and it certainly does recognize its responsibilities as an "outpost of empire." For I note that its official mail notices daily tell an anxious public that "The service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended." Which is evidently keeping quite up to date.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co. announce an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share, and the West Point Building Co. an interim dividend of \$3.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

THIS AFTERNOON'S CASES.

The Tribunal held its third sitting this afternoon.

A REQUEST.

The Chairman said before proceeding with the actual business there was one observation which it was necessary to make. To-day and on each occasion the Tribunal had sat the papers had not been sent in until the last moment and therefore they could not be circulated for consideration. This, of course, led to delay. For the convenience of those who had to appear before the Tribunal as well as for the Tribunal itself, it was requested that all papers should be sent to the clerk of the Tribunal in advance as far as possible of the date given for sending in the forms which were generally several days before the actual sitting.

The following cases came before the Tribunal:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Messrs. N. S. Brown, J. R. Johnstone, C. C. Hickling, C. H. Davis, H. J. Naim, R. W. McIntyre, R. J. Rawlinson and A. D. Galloway.

Mr. G. M. Cooke, on behalf of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, asked for the total exemption of Messrs. N. S. Brown, C. C. Hickling, H. J. Naim, R. W. McIntyre, R. J. Rawlinson and A. D. Galloway. They were prepared to spare Mr. J. R. Johnstone for whom a substitute had been supplied from Government Service. Mr. C. H. Davis was going on leave since he had not been on furlough for eight years. Mr. Young maintained that it was in Imperial interests as well as in the interests of the Colony that all the better above-mentioned men should be totally exempt.

The Chairman said the firm's previous European staff was 33 and 13 Chinese clerks. The European staff was now 29. During the war ladies had been employed to the extent of eleven or twelve for the first time.

The Chairman then dealt with each department of the firm and asked if Portuguese substitutes could be used.

Mr. Young said all his men were experienced, and it would take about three years' training for new men to become experienced in their work. He also mentioned that Captain Stewart, as adjutant of the H.K.D.C., spent a lot of time away from the office.

Major Morgan said that if necessary Captain Stewart could do the H.K.D.C. work out of office hours. He also pointed out that Messrs. Jardine's total staff was only 14 out of which arrangements had been made to spare men. Messrs. Butterfield had 15 and they were asking for total exemption for all. He thought that three, or perhaps four should go.

The Tribunal decided that Messrs. J. R. Johnstone, H. J. Naim, R. W. McIntyre, and R. J. Rawlinson should not be exempt.

Mr. Young asked for the cases to be reconsidered as their business would be seriously affected.

The Chairman referred Mr. Young to the Appeal Tribunal.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.

Messrs. S. Longfield, W. Fraser, V. Sothy, G. H. M. Bannerman and G. M. Cooke.

Mr. F. Graham asked for exemption for Messrs. S. Longfield, W. Fraser, V. Sothy, G. H. M. Bannerman and G. M. Cooke as he considered their work essential to the Colony.

The Chairman said that the Tribunal had received an offer of the services of an electrical engineer for about four hours a day, in the evening. Would that help?

Mr. Graham: Yes.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption in two cases.

The Tribunal decided not to exempt Mr. G. M. Cooke.

Mr. A. Cooke, Mr. G. M. Cooke's father, asked that since his son had already served three years' apprenticeship as an engineer that he should not be put into a training camp and thus waste the time spent in his articles. He asked that he should be put into the Navy as an engineer.

The Chairman said that if Mr. Cooke placed his case before the Military authorities no doubt full consideration would be given to the request.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.

Mr. Mitchellmore was granted three months' exemption.

DOCTORS.
Dr. Lindsay Woods and Dr. S. S. Strahan were exempted.

The following cases remained to be dealt with when we went to press with this edition:—

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. D. Ritchie and K. B. Reid.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Mr. F. E. W. Abney.

THE CONSCRIPTION ORDINANCE.

APPEAL TRIBUNAL SITS TO-MORROW.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will sit at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday) to hear appeals from the decisions of the General Military Service Tribunal.

CANTONESE TROOPS LAND AT AMOY.

GREAT RESISTANCE OFFERED.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton informs us that General Chen Chung-ming, the former Governor-General of Kwangtung, now leading the Cantonese Troops to relieve Fikien, officially reported on July 1st that some of his men have landed at Amoy. The resistance from the local forces, however, was great.

PLANS FOR ATTACKING KWANGTUNG.

There is still much about preparations for subjugating Kwangtung in the daily news telegraphed from Peking. General Lung Chai Kwong has returned to Peking after a conference with General Cho Kuan, whose plans for attacking Kwangtung are stated to have been approved by the Government.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

"Our Little Bit" Society (Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Green) has forwarded yesterday to Messrs. Shaw, Tynes & Co. two cases of war comforts for shipment to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay, the contents of which are:—516 rolled bandages, 158 suits of pyjamas, 50 pairs of cloth slippers, 30 meat covers, 34 flannel vests, 2 khaki woolen caps, 18 mufflers, 14 sleeveless sweaters, 1 woolen rug, 1 pair of bed socks, 160 eye and ear bandages and 1 lot of magazines.

The Indian Community of Hankow has presented Sir William Wilkinson with a silver flagon and a pair of silver cups. The flagon was inscribed "Presented to Sir William Wilkinson as a token of esteem by the Indian Community of Hankow," and the beautiful gift was accompanied by a letter expressing their loyalty to the Crown and their gratitude to the departing Consul-General.

Coincidentally of 1918 from all parts of Greece have been called to the colours, and also the refugees in the borderland countries, including Jews and Mussulmans, born in 1898.

"There is no proxy fighting in this war, and there can be none," says Mr. Baker, U.S. War Secretary, in an appeal to the people of America to support the Army and the Allies.

Owing to the shipping requirements of the Indian Government, the Straits Settlements Government has stopped the issue of passports for the pilgrimage to the Mahomedan Holy Places.

A London paper inquires: "Who is responsible for drawing up the following notice, which appears on a receipt for newspapers and magazines fixed on the railing enclosing an old Chelsea churchyard? 'Magazines and newspapers will be gratefully received by the inmates.'"

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a remedy to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

NEW ADVANCE BY AUSTRALIANS.

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR THE TANKS.

LONDON, July 7. Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says: "The Australians new advance reached a depth of 400 yards and secured a commanding view for 5,000 yards of the whole of Villers Bretonneux. The success was a great triumph for the tanks. One of these flattened out successively six machine-gun nests with their crews. Another obliterated 30 machine-guns and took 200 prisoners. The thoroughness of the Americans roused unstinted praise from the Australians. The former charged shouting 'Lutetia! Lutetia!'"

The fight was the most economical of its kind we have ever fought, not a single tank being lost.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY SCOTTISH TROOPS.

LONDON, July 8. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The Australians have advanced their line slightly on a front of 3,000 yards astride the Somme, capturing several prisoners. Scottish troops took a few prisoners in a successful raid southward of La Bassée Canal. Australians entered the trenches eastward of Hazebrouck and brought back prisoners. Hostile artillery is active astride the Somme following our operations, also westward of Beaumont Hamel and in the neighbourhood of Bethune."

THE COMING BLOW.

PROBABLE REASONS FOR DELAY.

LONDON, July 8. The delay in the German offensive, which the Correspondents concur in declaring to be fully prepared, is exciting much speculation. It is attributed in some quarters to a shortage of manpower and the prevalence of influenza, but it is believed in Paris that a political reason is responsible and that it is possibly connected with the prolonged Council of War which the Kaiser, Count Hertling, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff have been holding for some days past, and to which Dr. von Kuehlmann has now been hastily summoned. It is stated that the latter's party which denies the possibility of military victory, has been reinforced recently by accounts of the situation in Russia and also the revelation that over a million American soldiers are in France.

Exports in Paris are of the opinion that the German reserves amount to only 55 Divisions compared to 80 Divisions in the Spring, hence they expect the coming blow will be on a much restricted front.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ASSASSINATED.

ASSASSIN HARBoured BY SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES.

AMSTERDAM, July 8. A message from Berlin says the murderers of Count Mirbach took shelter in a building occupied by Social Revolutionaries and defended by machine-guns. The impression is growing that the murder was the signal for a big revolt by Social Revolutionaries, fighting with whom is occurring in Moscow.

Details are lacking.

LENIN EXPRESSES INDIGNATION.

LONDON, July 8. A Russian wireless message says that M. Lenin, informing Ambassador Joffre at Berlin of the murder of Count Mirbach, orders him to immediately visit Dr. von Kuehlmann and express his indignation. The message states that M. Lenin, M. Sverdlov, M. Tikhonchik and M. Karalin on receipt of the news immediately assured the Chief of the German Mission that extraordinary measures would be taken for the discovery of the murderers. The whole quarter in which the Embassy is situated was immediately surrounded by troops and severe control was established on arrivals at and departures from the town. An extraordinary Plenipotentiary will be dispatched to Berlin to express indignation.

GERMAN EXPEDITION ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, July 8. A German expedition against Moscow is anticipated as a result of the murder of Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador.

MOSCOW SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, July 8. A wireless Russian official message says: "A counter-revolutionary rising of the Left Social Revolutionaries in Moscow has been suppressed. Several hundreds have been arrested."

GERMAN EXCUSE TO OCCUPY BAKU.

LONDON, July 8. Significant reports are appearing in the German Press of Bolshevik cruelties at Baku which, it is alleged, necessitate German occupation of this rich district.

JAPANESE ARMY TO BE INCREASED.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATION.

TOKYO, July 8. The Times Correspondent at Tokio, writing on the 1st inst., says: "A Council of Field-Marshal and Admirals has decided upon a plan of co-operation between the Army and Navy and has approved in principle on increasing the Army to 21 corps, 42 divisions and 126 regiments."

THE DUTCH CONVOY.

CONCESSION SEVERELY CRITICISED.

LONDON, July 8. Mr. Gibson Bowles in a letter to the Times denounces the concession as regards the Dutch convoy as a return to the Declaration of London and asks whether the Allies concur. If not, then the convoy is liable to search by Japanese and United States warships and also to attack by German submarines unless Germany has also guaranteed immunity for a neutral in any war.

The Times, in an editorial, describes the Foreign Office communication on the subject of the convoy as humiliating and unjustifiable, and says the Government has established a precedent which will be cited against it.

SEARCHING HOSPITAL SHIPS.

RIGHT FREQUENTLY EXERCISED BY ENEMY.

LONDON, July 8. In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that German submarines had on several occasions exercised the right of searching hospital ships in order to see that they were complying with The Hague Convention. He emphasised that Great Britain had never broken the letter and spirit of the Convention as regards hospital ships, and he believed the same was true regarding Great Britain's Allies.

LORD BRYCE AND UNITY OF EMPIRE.

THE GREAT RALLY FOR LIBERTY.

LORD BRYCE has written the following introduction to a careful study of "The British Empire and the War" by a French author, M. Paul Hamelle (Paris, Blond and Gay):

"The Germans are a remarkable people. They are an industrious people, a logical people, an organising people, a learned people. But they are not a wise people. They take enormous pains to accumulate knowledge, and when they have got it, they completely misunderstand it, and make the grossest practical blunders in their attempts to use it."

"August 1914 they thought the United Kingdom was on the verge of civil war. They believed India to be ripe for revolt. They expected the great self-governing Dominions beyond the seas to be eager to shake themselves loose from the mother country. Everywhere they were proved to have been wrong, utterly and hopelessly wrong. And the result of their attack on Britain was to draw all the British Dominions over the whole world into one wholehearted resolution to stand together, uniting all their forces for defence against the common enemy."

"WHAT GERMANY HAS TOLD US."

"Those among us who had travelled over the British world expected this. Having visited nearly every part of that world, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, the West Indies, even the Falkland Islands, I felt certain that everywhere there was a sense of union and loyalty to the idea of that Empire which belongs to us all in common, because it is held together not by force, but by affection and by liberty. But the extra-Britannic world did not know this. It is Germany whose challenge has revealed it. Let us thank the enemy."

"This wonderful rally of the whole British people and its dependencies to a cause which is not only their own cause but the cause of right and justice, is the theme of this book, which describes with a vivid and sympathetic pen the great rally of the British Empire, and the feeling which pervades us all that means must be found for making this Imperial unity legally perpetual."

"By what constitutional means that is to be done is not yet clear. There are differences of view. Upon the various views cited in M. Hamelle's book I express no opinion beyond saying that I am one of those who hold that the policy of Free Trade by which Britain has prospered in the past is the policy by which she will prosper in the future. But though there are differences of view as to the means, there is no difference as to the end. We all alike desire to rivet firmly together the bonds of empire."

"As an Englishman, I thank M. Hamelle heartily for these brilliant and luminous pages, in which, with all the grace and vivacity of his admirable language, he has described the spirit and the action of our people. Fervent as they were, even an admission to the hearts of Frenchmen, turns with a bright flame in the souls of all the British people wherever it dwells under the British flag."

PARIS MORE GAY THAN MOURNFUL.

SPIRIT OF THE CAPITAL SURVIVES SUFFERING.

Strangers who expect to find Paris a city of sadness and mourning get a most delightful surprise on a visit there, says a Paris correspondent of the New York Herald. Although the war has struck a staggering blow to the nation of which this city is the heart, and although the sounds of the guns may almost be heard in the boulevards, Paris is the same old Paris. Perhaps it is a bit subdued. Perhaps some of the gaieties which once flattered themselves before the gaze of the visitors have been toned down, but the spirit of Paris has survived the tragedies and the years of suffering. It is the life that one does not see which has been transferred. There are no grand receptions in the mansions. There are no evening clothes in the restaurants. The places which had their doors flung wide open from sunset to dawn are darkened or closed and the streets are more like catacombs at night than the brilliant thoroughfares which in former years cast their splendour upon the people of all the world.

PARIS YET HAS HOPES.

But during the daylight hours there is nothing to suggest the horrors of the war. There is not the first indication of the impoverishment and paralysis which has been imposed upon the city. The streets are crowded. The jewellers' shops along the Rue de la Paix have just as gorgeous window displays as ever. The modiste and millinery shops have lost none of their alluring daintiness and the traffic goes on as before. In an endless stream, much as it does in Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street or Michigan Avenue at Jackson Boulevard. The restaurants are crowded. Persons desiring to be served usually find it necessary to wait tables for a long time. Food is by no means so plentiful as it was a year ago, but French culinary versatility compensates largely for scarcity of meats and sweets and one may dine almost as sumptuously here as in New York. The prices are very high. Dinner for two, without wine, in any one of thirty of the prominent restaurants, will cost a couple with ordinary tastes about fifty francs—\$10. In a few places this will easily be swelled to 150 francs.

FRANCE MOORE SPONTANEOUSLY.

But for the presence in the streets and the restaurants of French thousands of uniformed men, one would hardly suspect that one was in the chief city of the nation which has been hardest hit by the war and which has borne the brunt of the casualties. Women in mourning are scarce everywhere, and in the streets there is no evidence that the nation is cast down. On the contrary, its spirit is as buoyant as ever. The people are weary of the war, as are the people of all the rest of the world, but this weariness has by no means reached a stage which will even consider sacrificing any of the principles for which France and her Allies have been at war.

One may hear in England stories that France is a nation that has lost so many men and so much money that she is merely groping her way toward the end. I have found none of this. In the same way one may hear in Paris that in England the people are getting ready to lay down their arms and make peace. I found none of that feeling in London.

"THOU SHALT NOT PASS."

France has a wonderful army in the field. She has recently called up her young men and they may be seen about the streets, joyous in their spick and span new uniforms, eager to get to the front to do their duty for France and Civilization. France's losses have been so overwhelming that there is little talk of a new offensive. Indeed, France may not be in a position to make one; but France knows that no army that ever took the field in the name of France and the historic saying of Verdun: "Thou Shalt Not Pass," will be the French slogan for all time to come.

No one is speculating here as to when the war will end. Every one hopes it will end as soon as possible, but no one believes the end will not come the other way. But every one is confident that the end will bring victory to France and the nations.

The people of Paris suffer many inconveniences, but they are not complaining. Streets at night keep people indoors. Constant fear of raids keeps many in a more or less nervous state. Soap is a luxury. Persons in hotels must provide soap for themselves. It can be bought at drug stores, but comes at a very high price. Cigarettes are very scarce. The commonest kind cost five cents apiece and few tobacco shops in Paris have them all. Butter is almost unknown in most restaurants and sugar is not to be had generally.

Candy may be bought at a few places, but the prices are almost prohibitive. Vegetables and eggs are provided in abundance and there is plenty of meat to keep the population in good health. Cleanliness is not a word, but it will be had for morning coffee. Men's clothes are twice as high in price as in New York and leather goods bring almost any price. Fish, poultry, canned goods and groceries are within easy reach of the consumer. Altogether, Paris is much better off than London.

RULUR STATUE AT NEW YORK REMOVED.

With a rope around its neck the bronze statue of Frederick the Great, which has been standing in front of the War College at New York, and which has been the subject of much bitter discussion in and out of Congress, has been hoisted off its pedestal by a detachment of army engineers and placed in storage. The thing—a gift to the United States from the Kaiser to commemorate his fighting ancestor—probably never will be put back in its place again, at least not for many years.

President Wilson is understood to have suggested the removal of the statue in this manner to prevent further agitation of the question and to check any possible dynamiting party by over-zealous Americans. The statue has been an eyesore to many Americans for years, and at least two attempts one ten years ago and another several months ago, have been made to destroy it. The fact that the War Department has permitted the statue to stand and where it did, has been the subject of criticism both in the Senate and the House.

GERMANY'S NOBLE STORY.

A SMUGGLED REPORT OF A SECRET CONFERENCE.

Mr. Herman Bernstein, a Special Correspondent of the New York Herald, writes from Christiania lately: "There have come into my possession extracts from the confidential German Commercial Treaty Societies which have just been smuggled to a neutral country."

This document, which was held on October 24, 1917, discussed frankly Germany's economic predicament. The society's president in his opening address made the startling statement that during the summer of 1917 after America had entered the war Germany sent couriers to the United States, France and South America, such couriers rendering services to Germany by fulfilling their confidential mission.

DR. DENKBURG HEARD.

Dr. Bernhard Denkburg, of German-American propaganda notoriety, reviewing at the conference Germany's economic plight, said: "The economic war has specially injured Germany by giving to her enemies the opportunity to fight us along broad lines in commerce and industry. Our greatest and the best part of our tonnage fell into the enemies' hands. Our food and clothing are reduced to the extreme limit. Our reserves of raw materials are exhausted. Our banks abroad and our commercial enterprises have been liquidated. Our foreign friends have boycotted us and our commercial ways over neutral countries are closed. The entire apparatus of agencies and insurance companies is battered down."

"In short and without exaggeration, German commerce and navigation will have to be built all over again after the war. Our fields are uncultivated. Our mines are exhausted. Our reserve depots are empty."

"The United States was dragged into the war by our submarine warfare. Now America and Japan are our most earnest enemies in commerce and industry. The damage done to Germany is colossal."

THE FATAL BLUNDER.

Dr. Denkburg then spoke of the military condition, saying: "Germany has approximately 4,000,000 soldiers; hundreds of U-boats, dozens of great submarines, thousands of airplanes, but German commerce is wholly ruined, Germany's ships are taken away and her commercial relations broken and German representatives are interned or deported."

Dr. Denkburg told the assembly that in September, 1914, William J. Bryan proposed an arbitration treaty which Germany refused. This, Dr. Denkburg declared, was Germany's greatest blunder during the war.

All present agreed with Dr. Denkburg that it was at that critical moment when Germany was practically exhausted and beaten that the Bolshevik uprising gave to Germany a breathing spell, enabling her to move her troops to the Western front and feed her population on the victories in Russia and the new hopes for bread. Lenin, in return, gained a breathing spell for the Bolshevik dictatorship, which is destroying Russia, adding to Germany against the free peoples of the world who are fighting for their freedom.

WHO CAUSED THE WAR?

MIMICKING THE BISMARCKIAN FELONY.

Herr von Jagow's amazing reply to the Lidnowsky revelations that Viscount Grey "could have prevented the war but would not," is simply to ding Bismarck's plot at our heads and say "ditto" says the Daily Chronicle. On July 13 Bismarck said the only way to war is "by picking quarrels and seeking them artificially." On the 13th he and Moltke and Room met at his house in Berlin, despairing. To them, unexpectedly comes the fateful message: "Then the forgery, for which Moltke piously thanks God."

On July 17th Bismarck received a note from the British Government urging arbitration. The answer was mobilisation the same day. Nothing on earth could prevent this by her action now. For 25 years he kept his secret, but the world knows it now, and to-day sees von Jagow deliberately mimicking the felony.

WHAT IS POETRY?

A little coterie in America who call themselves "The Poetry Lovers" recently threw out a challenge to the great continent. "What is poetry?" they asked, and offered 50 dollars for the reply. The committee who sat in judgment on the replies stipulated that they should be limited to 55 words each and should be perfect, if not actually poetry in essence. Five thousand definitions were received, of which the best was adjudged to be the following, by a Pawtucket schoolboy:

"The magic light that springs from the deep soul of things when called by their true names. Their essence is set free; The word, luminous, Showing the soul's estate, Baring the hearts of men, Poetry!"

DERIVATION OF "PONTIFEX"

"Is not a Bishop a Pontifex, and is not Pontifex a bridge-maker?" asked Dr. Henson at Bloomsbury. Well, says a writer in a London paper, "the answer to the last part of the question, 'as they say in Latin,' is in the negative. The word Pontifex, according to the ripest scholarship, has no connection with 'ponte,' a 'bridge,' but comes from 'pontis,' an obsolete form of 'quinque,' meaning 'five,' and 'fex,' used in the technical sense of 'five-fingered.' The Roman Pontifexes were originally 'the Five-Fingered,' whose functions were at first purely sacerdotal."

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR CHINA.

DETAILS OF THE NEW ORGANISATION.

It was recently announced in the China Mail that a company had been formed by the Ministry of Communications in Peking and the Western Electric Company, Incorporated, and the Nippon Electric Company, Limited, to be known as the China Electric Company, Limited, for the establishment of a manufacturing plant in China to produce telephones and telegraph apparatus and other electrical materials.

The following particulars have been furnished to Shanghai papers: "The Company is capitalized at one million gold dollars, one-half for the Ministry of Communications and the remainder equally for the Electric Companies. The Directors who have been elected for the first year are: H. H. Kung Chao (Vice-Minister of Communications), President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; Chow Kia Ni (Director-General of Telegraphs); Ho Yuan Han, Chief of General Dept. of Telegraphs; Rujin Nakayama; and Clark H. Minor who is General Manager of the Company; K. T. Long (recently Assistant Superintendent of the Tientsin Telephone Administration) is Assistant Manager; and G. R. Howatt, Secretary and Treasurer. The Assistant Treasurer, who will be Chinese, will be named at the next meeting of the Board of Directors."

This Company has been formed for the express purpose of manufacturing and supplying the telephone, telegraph, and general electrical material required by the Chinese Telegraph Administration, as well as other Chinese companies. The head office will be at Peking and a branch office will be maintained at Shanghai. Under the terms of the contract between the Ministry and the Electric Companies, the China Electric Company, Limited, will become sole agents in China for the Western Electric Company, Inc., and the Nippon Electric Company, Ltd., and will have the privilege of all of the patents, inventions, advice and experience of both of these very successful electrical manufacturing companies. The China Electric Company, Limited, will sell all kinds of electrical material and apparatus, and is now ready to transact business."

The establishment of such a Company has been contemplated for several years, but heretofore the Electric Companies did not feel inclined to start manufacturing in China. Recently, however, the present officials of the Ministry of Communications have been successful in inducing the Electric Companies to co-operate with them in this project, and the Ministry is much gratified with the successful establishment of the Company.

The Western Electric Company, Inc., is the great telephone manufacturing Company which supplies the material used by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and has established factories in the other large countries of the world in conjunction with the capitalists of those countries, where it has worked successfully through the following foreign allied houses: Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Montreal; Western Electric Company, Ltd., London; La Matériel Telephone Co., Paris; Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co., Antwerp; Western Electric Italiana, Milan; N. O. Heiler and Company, Petrograd; Nippon Electric Company, Ltd., Tokyo.

Mr. Minor, who has recently come to Peking, has for several years past been the Manager of La Matériel Téléphone Co. at Paris and the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company at Antwerp, and has had much experience in the manufacture and sale of telephones and telegraph equipment to the Scandinavian, Danish, Dutch, Belgian, French, Italian, Swiss, Spanish, South American and Australian operating companies.

The very harmonious and satisfactory results from the co-operation of the Western Electric Company, Inc., in Japan with the Nippon Electric Company, Limited, during the past twenty years has been gratifying to the officials of both countries and the parties concerned, and the Ministry of Communications is very sanguine for the future development of the China Electric Company, Limited.

The first of the Kobe "boys" who volunteered for military service to return to Japan is Captain D. H. James, M.C., who returned to Kobe a few days ago with his wife and family, having travelled to the East via America. Considering the very serious injuries Captain James received he looks remarkably well, and bears no outward sign of the severe ordeal he has now happily passed through, says the Japan Chronicle. Three times Captain James was wounded, and twice he went back to the firing-line, but the injuries received on the third occasion of his being carried off the field were so serious as to incapacitate him from further service.

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No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to seek for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME

T-O-NIGHT! T-O-NIGHT!!

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SATURDAY, 13th July

Continue 3rd & 4th Episodes

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. E. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

PARADES AT BATTERY.
Thursday, 11th July.
5.30 p.m. - Left Half Co. New D.R.F.
Class only.
Friday, 12th July.
7.30 a.m. - Right Half Co. Full drill.
5.30 p.m. - Left Half Co. New Layers.
Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

5.30 p.m. - 10th JULY.
E.L. Manning Nightly. Parades as per orders posted at Headquarters.
Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.
Officers next duty. Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley, Lieutenants, and Lieut. Templeton, Lieutenants, and Lieut. Matthews.

Instructions for higher ratings and C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.
Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday for all who have not passed the "Profound" rifle examination.
Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday for all who have not passed the "Profound" rifle examination.

Class 3, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday for all who have not passed the "Profound" rifle examination.
Class 4, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday for all who have not passed the "Profound" rifle examination.
Class 5, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday for all who have not passed the "Profound" rifle examination.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.
A. Company.
Friday, 12th July.
5.30 p.m. - Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.
B. Company.
Thursday, 11th July.
5.30 p.m. - C.O.s of No. 1 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress.

Friday, 12th July.
7.30 a.m. - Begins drill. Class at Headquarters.

Thursday, 11th July.
3.30 p.m. - At Jockey Club Stables. Drill order without rifles.

Friday, 12th July.
5.30 p.m. - All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beards.

PARADES.
Saturday, 13th July.
5.30 p.m. - No. 1 and 2 Sections (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.
Hongkong, July 6th, 1918.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 10th, 1918. - No returns from Japan, Vladivostok, and the Philip. pines. Pressure has decreased moderately at the majority of stations reporting the depression remains in the vicinity of Hainan, and has become deeper. The typhoon is probably situated near the Balinghai Channel, but in the absence of telegraphic returns from the Philip. pines, this lacks confirmation.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.24 inches, total since January 1st, 42.68 inches, against an average of 45.82 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 11th July:-

1. - Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy generally, some showers.

2. - Formosa Channel: N. winds, fresh.

3. - South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4. - South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1918.

| Date | Ends | Begin |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| July 10th | 5.35 a.m. | 7.21 p.m. |
| " 11th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 12th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 13th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 14th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 15th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 16th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 17th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 18th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 19th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 20th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 21st | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 22nd | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 23rd | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 24th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 25th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 26th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 27th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 28th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 29th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 30th | 5.35 | 7.21 |
| " 31st | 5.35 | 7.21 |

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,

the 16th July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Comprising:-
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Singlet and Double Plain and Homesteaded Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,

the 16th July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK BEDSTADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:-
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c. Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kimono and Dress Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Nets, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER,
A PIANO, The Robinson Piano Co., METAL BATHS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918.

On London ... 3/32

On demand ... 3/32

30 days sight ... 3/32

4 months sight ... 3/32

On New York ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

30 days sight ... 7 1/2

On Bombay ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

On Calcutta ... 14 1/2

On Singapore ... 14 1/2

On Manila ... 14 1/2

On Cebu ... 14 1/2

On Yokohama ... 14 1/2

On Kobe ... 14 1/2

On Osaka ... 14 1/2

On London ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

30 days sight ... 14 1/2

On Hongkong ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

30 days sight ... 14 1/2

On Shanghai ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

30 days sight ... 14 1/2

On Canton ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

30 days sight ... 14 1/2

On Hankow ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

30 days sight ... 14 1/2

On Tientsin ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

30 days sight ... 14 1/2

On Peking ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

30 days sight ... 14 1/2

On Harbin ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

30 days sight ... 14 1/2

On Manchuria ... 14 1/2

On demand ... 14 1/2

30 days sight ... 14 1/2

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. Douglas Abbey Capt. and Mrs. J. M. D. Abraham

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Miss Logan

Mr. C. Little

Mr. J. Augusted

Mr. W. J. Barkus

Mr. R. L. Barkus

Mr. J. H. Barkus

Mr. H. A. Barker

Mr. M. G. Barkus

Mr. P. E. Barkus

Mr. J. J. Barkus

Mr. J. D. Barkus

Mr. J. C. Barkus

Mr. J. B. Barkus

Mr. J. A. Barkus

Mr. J. M. Barkus

Mr. J. L. Barkus

Mr. J. K. Barkus

Mr. J. I. Barkus

Mr. J. H. Barkus

Mr. J. G. Barkus

Mr. J. F. Barkus

Mr. J. E. Barkus

Mr. J. D. Barkus

Mr. J. C. Barkus

Mr. J. B. Barkus

Mr. J. A. Barkus

Mr. J. M. Barkus

Mr. J. L. Barkus

Mr. J. K. Barkus

Mr. J. I. Barkus

Mr. J. H. Barkus

Mr. J. G. Barkus

Mr. J. F. Barkus

Mr. J. E. Barkus

Mr. J. D. Barkus

Mr. J. C. Barkus

Mr. J. B. Barkus

Mr. J. A. Barkus

Mr. J. M. Barkus

Mr. J. L. Barkus

Mr. J. K. Barkus

Mr. J. I. Barkus

Mr. J. H. Barkus

Mr. J. G. Barkus

Mr. J. F. Barkus

Mr. J. E. Barkus

Mr. J. D. Barkus

Mr. J. C. Barkus

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Mr. J. B. Barkus

Mr. J. A. Barkus

Mr. J. M. Barkus

Mr. J. L. Barkus

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin, - Mei Lung Pa ... 24

Prime Cut ... 24

Corned, - Ham Ngau Yuk ... 24

Roast, - Shiu ... 24

Breast, - Ngau Nam ... 24

Soup, - Toong Yuk ... 24

Steak, - Ngau Yuk Pa ... 24

Steak Sirloin, - Ngau Lan ... 24

Sausages, - Ngau Cheung ... 24

Bull's Head, - Ngau No ... 24

Tongue, fresh, - Ngau Li ... 24

Tongue, corned, - Ngau Li ... 24

Head, - Ngau Tan ... 24

Heart, - Ngau Sam ... 24

Rump, - Ngau Kin ... 24

Tooth, - Ngau Keuk ... 24

Kidney, - Ngau Yiu ... 24

Tail, - Ngau Mei ... 24

Liver, - Ngau Kon ... 24

Tripe (unwashed), - Ngau To ... 24

Calves' Head and Feet, - Ngau ... 24

Mutton Chop, - Young Fat ... 24

Leg, - Young Fat ... 24

Shoulder, - Young Fat ... 24

Saddle, - Young Fat ... 24

Pig's Chitlings, - Chu Chong ... 24

Brains, - Chu No ... 24

Feet, - Chu Keuk ... 24

Fry, - Chu Chap ... 24

Head, - Chu Tan ... 24

Heart, - Chu Sam ... 24

Kidney, - Chu Yiu ... 24

Liver, - Chu Kon ... 24

Pork Chop, - Chu Fat ... 24

Leg, - Chu Tan ... 24

Lois, - Chu Hau ... 24

Fat or Lard, - Chu Yau ... 24

Sheep's Head and Feet, - Young ... 24

Tau Keuk ... 24

Heart, - Young Fat ... 24

Kidney, - Young Fat ... 24

Liver, - Young Fat ... 24